

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.

Subscribers who fail to get the Ledger regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at this office.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

McKINLEY AND WILSON ABROAD.

In 1890 William McKinley was burned in fire in the English manufacturing city of Sheffield, but in 1904 William Wilson was burned in fire in London.

Wilson was burned in fire in London because he is the author of a Free-trade Tariff Bill. These are significant facts.

GROVER seizes the fog out of his eyes and calls for such—

“effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.”

SAY, GROVE, if you will ship your “team of wild asses” to Honolulu, send CARLISLE as Paramount Commissioner to Hog Island, put JOHN SHERMAN in the Treasury, and go to Buzzard’s Bay or the Devil yourself, the American people will do the rest.

GROVER’S PAINFUL DILEMMA.

THE DISCORDANT DEMOCRACY RAPIDLY SEND-
ING THE COUNTRY TO THE DEVIL.

Commercial Gazette.

The President’s book message is before Congress.

Substantially it is the plan of the New York Chamber of Commerce, reduced to message form.

Head in hand with the message is a new Springer currency bill.

In a few words, the Springer Bill provides for the issue of fifty-year 3 percent, gold bonds, in denominations of \$30 and \$50, and multiples, for the redemption and cancellation of the legal tender and Treasury notes; for authority to National Banks to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited; for the cancellation of legal tender notes; for the retirement of silver certificates above \$10, their replacement by silver certificates under \$10; and, finally, for the payment of duties in gold. The amount of bonds contemplated will be five hundred millions.

The President recognizes the seriousness of the situation. It is no purpose now to recall the mistakes and blunders of the past. It is a situation that confronts the country, and it is a grave situation.

But no fair view of the situation can overlook the temper by Congress. One is compelled to ask himself what there has been in the handling of Congress, either the Tariff or the silver question—yes, and the currency question—that gives ground to believe that the President is going to meet with success in his plan for relief. We must confess that our part we see no reason to expect any relief along the lines advocated by Mr. Cleveland. Rather do we look for angry wranglings, prolonged debates, ending in nothing but greater democratic demoralization. The message will set as a red flag on the ultra-silver men—and all the while Rome is burning.

The failure of the two bond issues, the one of January and the other of November, is clearly set forth by the President, and he expresses doubts of the ability of the country to place another of the same kind.

But if Congress is unwilling or unable to agree on the new Administration measure, what will Mr. Cleveland do? Or three courses are open to him. He can—

1. Betake himself once more to the bond plan which he has twice tried, and now discredits.

2. He can send in another message, urging immediate legislation to secure a greater revenue.

3. He can fall back on an extra session.

4. He can stick to his bond scheme, and let the rest go by the board.

Under the whip and spur of 1 and 3, he may endeavor to carry his new plan through.

In any case action must come at once. Four and a half millions of gold were ordered yesterday for shipment today and tomorrow; the gold reserve is at its lowest point, and money is up to 3 percent.

The very last words of the President show that if Congress does not act, he will—

A suit brought in St. Louis for the value of a bill estimated at \$18, cost \$1,000, including the attorneys’ fees of both sides. While the suit was pending the bill died.

Women Are Martyrs

to neuralgia, headache and nervousness—many men suffer from it. M. V. H. MAPP, White Plains, Cal., was broken down in health when she began taking

Brown’s Iron Bitters

In a unsolicited letter (June 29, 1894) she writes: “About 9 or 10 years ago I was broken down in health and suffered from extreme nervousness, and severe neuralgic pains afflicted different parts of my body—sometimes the dreadful pain would be in my eyes and head, sometimes in my hand and often in my shoulders and neck. I took many remedies, but found none like Brown’s Iron Bitters. I have used a few bottles every year since. I often praise it to others.”

It’s Brown’s Iron Bitters you need!

Look for crossed Red lines on wrapper.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTO., MD.

BUSINESS BOOMING!

SOME SEQUELS TO THE LATE

POLITICAL REACTION.

RIOTING AT RIO.

Military Cadets in Open Rebellion Against the Government.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Herald’s special cable from Buenos Ayres says word comes from Rio Janeiro that troops are camped in the public squares, and are patrolling the principal streets, especially the Rua Quaiador, to protect the newspaper offices.

The cadets of the military school are in open rebellion, and the president of the line is preventing their exit from the school. The cadets have Krupp guns, and Ex-President Peixoto’s friends have other munitions of war.

Lead cheers were given for Peixoto by the marines who were landed from the ships to help the troops preserve the peace. Gen. Peixoto is recovering from his recent illness, but is still at Rio Janeiro.

A meeting of the army officers with the chief of police has been held to devise measures for the protection of the city.

Receivers for the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Whisky Trust has been placed in the hands of receivers, Judge Grosscup, of the United States court, on the application of three comparatively small stockholders, appointed President J. B. Greenleaf, of E. F. Lax, and receiver of the \$35,000,000 Distillers’ and Cattle Feeding Co. The appointment was made Monday evening at the residence of Judge Grosscup, on Grand boulevard. It was kept a secret in the business world until late Tuesday afternoon. In throwing the company into his own hands, as receiver, President Greenleaf took a snap judgment which has brought down on his head the wrath of the stockholders of the company, and of the holders of the \$35,000,000 of stock whom they represent.

Judge Grosscup Talks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Replying to the criticism of his proceedings in the appointment of receivers for the whisky trust, Judge Grosscup said in an interview yesterday that the matter was conducted in regular form. Both factions of the concern, he said, were represented at the hearing. There was no attempt to suppress the proceedings, Judge Grosscup declared, as the papers were on file in regular form all day Tuesday and could have been seen by any one who desired.

More Receivers for the Whisky Trust.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—U. S. Circuit Judge Taft Wednesday morning appointed the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co. of this city temporary receiver for this district of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. of Illinois.

This appointment is a direct trust in President Greenleaf and the Chicago crowd, and will surprise those gentlemen about as much as their hold move Tuesday surprised the unsuspecting stockholders in all parts of the country.

A Receiver at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 31.—On application of the Terre Haute Distilling Co., through its attorneys, Lamb and Beasley, ex-Mayor J. C. Kolson was appointed receiver of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. about one o’clock Wednesday morning, by Judge Taylor, of the circuit court. What effects the Chicago appointments will have on the proceedings which matured in Terre Haute is a matter impossible to determine this early in the fight.

Tell Tots Not to Aid.

WHITING, Ind., Jan. 31.—While Jan. A. Gill, superintendent of the Standard Oil Co.’s plant, was at work among the acid pans, he all at once fell backward into a pan of hot sulphuric acid, burning the flesh from his hands and back. His condition is critical.

Saved the Family.

MURKIN, Ind., Jan. 31.—During a fire Lewis Nixon, at New Corner, saved his family, by carrying them out of the house in their night clothes, but everything else burned, pocketbook and all.

SPRINGER BILL.

It is Accepted After Numerous Amendments.

And Will Be Called Up in the House Probably Monday.

The Measure Seems to Be Strongly Supported by the Banking and Currency Committee—Amendments to the Bill Are Seven in Number.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The administration banking bill introduced by Mr. Springer, of Illinois on Monday last, and to the consideration of which the banking and currency committee has devoted the better part of two days, will be reported to the house without recommendation on Friday of this week with the amendments agreed upon. These amendments are seven in number. Two eliminate sections and the bill and the others are additions to it.

The favor with which the measure was regarded by the committee was evidenced by the vote on the proposition made at a late hour Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, to substitute the Carlisle bill with the state bank feature eliminated, as a substitute for the administration measure. Of the thirteen members present, four, Black (Ia.), Cobb (Ala.), Cox (Tenn.) and Hall (Mo.), voted in the affirmative.

Still more emphatic was the protest against the measure than the one reported to the house with the recommendation that it do not pass. But three members (Cobb, of Alabama; Black, of Georgia; and Hall, of Missouri) supported this motion.

The proposition that the bill be reported for consideration without recommendation was carried to 30, the latter vote being cast by Cobb, of Alabama; Black, of Georgia; and Hall, of Missouri.

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SHERMAN SPEAKS.

He Appeals to the Senate to Do His Whole Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—“I beg the congress of the United States to unlock the door of the senate finance committee, and discuss the measure from the further consideration of this question, and congress to take up and pass a bill to increase the revenue of the government at once. These words fell from the lips of Senator John Sherman, as he closed a remarkable address to the United States senate on the financial muddle. The veteran senator from Ohio did not talk long, but his words were full of wisdom and sound advice. He stood in the aisle beside his desk, and looked straight over to the democratic side, and oft and anon shook the long index finger of his right hand at them. He spoke less than half an hour, but it was a great one for the senate.

At the treasury Wednesday it was authoritatively stated that the president had not decided to make a sale of bonds. The subject of an immediate issue of bonds so indefinite that it is Friday, when the cabinet holds its regular semi-weekly meeting. By that time it is believed the intention of congress to do nothing to do anything on the financial question will have been determined. From the present outlook the chances for legislation are so indefinite that it is safe to count upon nothing being done. This means that a bond sale will have to be ordered by the secretary soon.

OLNEY’S LABOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Olney bill, with amendments, was agreed to by the house committee on labor, and it will be reported to the house with the endorsement of the committee and the labor organization as a substitute for the Springer bill now on the house calendar. An effort will be made to have it considered at an early day.

JUDGE SACKSON MAY RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Harris has introduced a bill permitting Associate Justice Jackson, of the supreme court of the United States, to retire.

CANAL TO BE CONSIDERED FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has decided to make the negotiation of a canal bill a special order for Friday next.

DAILY FALL IN THE RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The total withdrawals of gold Wednesday were \$3,951,740, of which \$3,750,000 was taken from New York, \$131,740 from Baltimore and \$45,000 from Boston, leaving the reserve at \$44,531,322.

CLEVELAND’S PLAN ENDORSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Wednesday afternoon the senate committee on finance passed a resolution approving the recommendation of the president to congress for the issue of bonds specifically payable for the canal and intended to be sold at a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent.

ON CALL TO HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, as reported to the senate, provide for the construction of a cable between the United States and Hawaii, and as a part of the cost, \$500,000 is hereby appropriated.

SPAIN’S PROMPT RESPONSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Gresham has received a cablegram from Minister Taylor, at Madrid, announcing that the Spanish senate has approved the modus vivendi, giving the United States the benefit of the tariff on the importations to Cuba.

The minister’s dispatch does not say when the new arrangement will go into effect.

THE TENNESSEE VOTE.

It Be Counted February 1 to Decide Twixt Evans and Turney.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31.—A joint resolution passed the state senate Wednesday fixing February 5 as the day when the gubernatorial vote shall be canvassed. According to regular procedure, this should have been done when the legislature first convened. Gov. Turney’s time of office for which he was first elected expired on the 15th.

The consideration of the contest bill delayed the counting.

The canvassing will be done now under the provisions of the bill, and an investigation will ensue, in which the democrats hope to prove sufficient fraud to reverse the face of the returns, which elect Evans, and count Turney in.

A Judge’s Strange Remark.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 31.—In the circuit court Wednesday Judge McKim, in overruling a motion to dismiss the libel suit of P. R. Albert vs. The Evening Press, explained that the papers are getting too free in their use of privileges and must be chastised either by shotgun or by law, and in this case law will be applied.

The strange remark produced a sensation in court.

“Too Good to Be True.”

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Daily News, in its financial article, says that private telegrams received in certain centers would seem to indicate a belief in the financial article, and that a good season will authorize the issue of a good loan. The paper adds: “This seems too good to be true.”

A Gross Calumny.

New York, Jan. 31.—The secretary of the president of Peru telegraphs from Lima to the Herald as follows: The reports of the killing of political prisoners are gross calumny. When arrests are made the prisoners are treated with humanity. Many have been set free.

THE LEDGER.

Is the largest daily paper printed in Louisville—costs the publisher and measures their length.

It gives you more reading matter than any other paper—costs the publisher and measures their length.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

QUERIES & REPLIES

SERIES OF HALF-HOUR TALKS ON THE BIBLE

IN THE FORM OF QUESTIONS AND BRIEF ANSWERS, BY REV. E. B. CAKE.

INTRODUCTION.

There is a lot of information known to the Specialists which should be given to the common people—those who have not time for critical examination. The teacher degrades his office or calling if he proves himself untrue to the people, when he is moved by no higher incentive than to utter platitudes and draw his salary. He should keep abreast of the growth of knowledge in his special field. There is indifference in the pew, because of laziness and timidity in the pulpit. The old dress is out of fashion. It looks uncomely. The cry is give us something fresh, free from the mold of the ages. Post your knowledge to the people.

The purpose of these lectures has been in my mind for some time, and the one purpose is for instruction. The views set forth may seem hasty and revolutionary, and the tendency destructive of faith. All education and re-reading shakes the old things. If the old way, the traditional way, is the only way to read the Bible, then the number who read it sincerely will still decrease. If we can not read it without a denial of the latest discoveries then the coming generation will grow up without it.

This idolatry of book worship should never have been forced upon us, and history but repeats itself. The destruction of idols meets with stubborn resistance. The superstitious reverence for the Bible. If the old way, the traditional way, is the only way to read the Bible, then the number who read it sincerely will still decrease. If we can not read it without a denial of the latest discoveries then the coming generation will grow up without it.

These words from Dean Stanley, in "History of the Jewish Church," are most significant: "The Bible and the reading of the Bible, as an instrument of instruction, may be said to have begun on the sunrise of the day when Ezra unrolled the parchment scroll of the Law. It was a new thought that the Divine will could be communicated by a dead literature as well as by a living voice. In the impassioned welcome with which the thought was received lay the germs of all the good and evil which was afterwards developed out of it: on the one side the possibility of appeal in all successive ages to the primitive, unvarying document that should rectify the fluctuations of false tradition and fleeting opinion; on the other hand the temptation to pay to the letter a worship as zealous and as profoundly opposed to the spirit as once had been the veneration paid to the sacred trees or the sacred stones of the consecrated groves or hills."

Question First—What is the Bible? It is the name given to the Old and New Testaments when spoken of as a whole.

Question Second—Where does the word Bible come from? The Greek. The books were first spoken of as "ta Biblia," the books, then "to Biblion," the book. In correct speech, the Bible is not a book, but a library. Covering as it does in its composition a thousand years, written as it is by many different authors, under many different circumstances, and of all grades of culture, it is most unfortunate that this library was gathered into one volume.

Question Third—What are these books, or this library of books? They comprise the most important parts of the religious writings of literature of the Hebrews and the Christians. There were several other Hebrew and Christian books, or writings, but the human judgment chose those which make up our Bible, as the ones containing the inspired writings.

Question Fourth—Why are they all together in one volume? For convenience; and no doubt, because those who so arranged them, supposed they together make up one revelation.

Question Fifth—How do these books happen to be divided into chapters and verses?

This was the work of publishers and it was thought would aid in ready reference. That at the time was well intended, but has in the long run proved to be a positive damage. It inclines to pauses, which do violence to the sense of the writers, and in any other valuable writing over which there was not a glamour of false reverence, amounting to superstition, it would never have been tolerated. The Revised Version, called the Canterbury Version, discards the verse division and restores the paragraph. Thus a progressive scholarship is gradually leaving its impression.

Question Sixth—Where did the running titles and chapter headings come from?

These are the work of English Editors and are of no authority whatever, because they have no place in the old manuscripts. In a great number of instances the running titles are a most arbitrary and dogmatic commentary upon the text, and generally which the text does not warrant.

Question Seventh—Where did our ordinary English Bible come from?

It was translated by order of King James of England, early in the seventeenth century. Our New Testament comes from the Greek, with the exception of a few passages which were Aramaic. The Old Testament from the Hebrew. As the oldest manuscripts of the New Testament are in Greek, and as the first Jewish Christians did not speak Greek, but Aramaic, the first manuscripts are a translation out of a foreign language.

Question Eighth—Did the translators who gave us our English Bible have the original books just as they were written?

No; only copies made hundreds of years afterwards. It is not probable that those who made the oldest Greek manuscripts ever saw a copy of the original autographs. They doubtless copied copies, many times copied. There is no Old Testament manuscript that is known to go back of the year 1000 A. D. The oldest part of manuscript, the Prophet Codex, goes back to the year 916 A. D. Both of these are in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg.

The old manuscripts have no vowels, a sort of shorthand. Each reader supplied these to suit his own fancy, hence we often get some fanciful literary feats. A sample of this in Genesis xlii, 31, as given in Hebrews xi, 21, where Jacob is said to have "Wept on the top of his staff." The blunder could be easily made, for the consonants for "bed" and "staff" are the same in the Hebrew.

The oldest New Testament manuscripts are written in uncial letters; large capitals, without division of words or punctuation. If the oldest one to us in this form, and as no one side of the date of the most ancient ever saw the original autographs, it is hardly probable that when they were in existence they were so different from our literary productions. We would infer from Paul that the chirography in his time had not materially changed or improved when he wrote. "See in what large letters I have written to you."

The cursive or running hand came in in the ninth century A. D. Breathing- or accent came 300 years before, in the seventh century.

Should anyone feel a desire to look up the grounds for the above conclusions, I refer him to Eusebius, Jerome, and other writers, "The Gospels," and "The Bible," Chadwick's "The Bible of Today," Washington Gladden, "Who Wrote the Bible?"

Dr. Philip Schaff, in his Companion to the Study of the Greek New Testament, and President of Union Theological Seminary, and President of the American Revision Committee, says: "Even if we had the apostolic autographs there would be room for verbal criticism and difference of interpretation since they," the autographs—"like other ancient books, were written as a continuous whole, without accent, with little or no punctuation, without division of sentences or words, without titles or subscriptions, without even the name of the author, unless it was a part of the text itself." According to this very learned authority—and those who are competent to express an opinion agree with him—the division into words and sentences, punctuation and subscription, titles and name, are certainly not matters of Divine inspiration! There are, then, some things in our Bible that are there with no more authority behind them than human opinion—a measure of the scholarship of its time—and human judgment, that opinion and judgment which was thought warranted at the time it was exercised.

not stand for one hour in the presence of known facts. Such ones, in their dogmatic real, are the real enemies of the Bible. Any claim made for the Bible, which the facts will not sustain, damages the book.

Let us say: "It is unsafe to do anything against the truth." When we had the facts, we find the truth; therefore it is unsafe to do anything against the facts.

Just received, a large of the celebrated Raymond Coal, of which we have the exclusive sale. DODSON & FRASER.

The advertising columns of THE LEDGER speak for themselves. They show that people who know how to advertise know also where to advertise.

See Ballenger the Jeweler.

Excess tested and glasses fitted by Dr. P. G. Smoot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, telling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed to-bacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and act, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotine nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. "Positive cure or money refunded." Book at druggist, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph st., New York, 10 Spruce st.

File Your '94 Papers.

J. T. KACKLEY & CO.

Books and Stationery.

\$2 40 per DOZEN.

25c EACH.

J. T. KACKLEY & CO.

Books and Stationery.

Take Notice!

That all licenses granted by the Mayor, as required by the ordinances of the city of Maysville, shall become

Due on the 1st day of January in Each Year, and shall be Considered De- linquent if Not Paid by the 1st day of February Thereafter.

That if any person shall operate or carry on any business, occupation or calling, or do any act for which a license is required without first obtaining a license, such person or persons shall be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

That the addition of any penalty to a license shall not exempt the person from whom said license may be collected, from any penalty to which he or she may be liable for violation of any of the provisions of the ordinances of the city in regard to licenses.

The following occupations and articles are subject to license under the laws enacted:

- Coffee-houses.....\$20
- Merchants and grocers.....10
- W. solicitors.....10
- Druggists, medicinal purposes.....10
- Canoli peddlers (concheros).....10
- Opticians.....10
- Billiard and pool-tables.....10
- Insurance agents.....10
- Livery stable.....10
- Hotels and restaurants.....10
- Boarding-houses.....10
- Two-horse wagon.....5
- Four-horse wagon.....5
- Baggage and express wagons (two-horse).....5
- Baggage and express wagons (one-horse).....5
- Buggy or sulky, used in business or calling.....5
- Carriage, dog, horse, etc.....5
- Coach (each).....5

WILLIAM H. COX, Mayor.

FREE ADVERTISING.

No Charge! The heading of "Help Wanted," "Situations Wanted," "Lost," "Found," etc., of an acceptable nature, and not to exceed three lines, on the page, are FREE to all.

IF No Business Advertisement is inserted with and pay.

If answers fail to come the first time, we invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what is desired for free. We wish the advertisements to be of such a nature that they are not imposing on us by using our free columns.

Advertisements can be left at our office or sent through the mail to THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY, No. 10 E. Third Street.

WANTED—Call on Writing desk. Apply to A. E. THOMAS.

WANTED—Situations as Driver or Helper, by man with small family, has fair education, and understands any kind of work. References. Address C. E. COOPER, Maysville, Ky.

\$75 PER MONTH and expenses to sell simple goods on retail trade. Cash paid for goods. Tel. call for goods. For particulars, send card to J. C. BERRY, Jr., Maysville, Ky.

WANTED—Situations, willing to do any kind of work. Call on Writing desk. Apply to A. E. THOMAS.

FOR RENT—Four upstairs rooms, located on Third Street, East of Market, in a desirable location. Call on JAMES RICE, E. Front Street, 4111.

LOST—One Glass out of a pair of spectacles, between Commerce and Third, and between Third and Fourth Streets. Return to this office and receive reward.

FOUND—A Monogram. Call at this office.

Tomatoense!

TRY A CAN OF "K.Y." Tomatoes.

BEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

R.B. LOVEL

THE LEADING GROCER.

J. J. FITZGERALD,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter

41 West Second Street.

Jewel Gas Stoves. MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE MAYSVILLE REPUBLICAN

WEEKLY PUBLIC LEDGER.

Did you ever think that relatives or friends who have moved to distant places—gone West, perhaps, to grow up with the country—are all ways said to hear from their "Old Kentucky Home"? And did it ever occur to you that a single copy of THE MAYSVILLE REPUBLICAN—the weekly edition of THE Public Ledger—contains more home news than you could embrace in a hundred ordinary letters? And did it ever strike you that you can send the paper to your relatives and friends for a whole year at less cost than you can write a letter every week? Besides, don't you think a year's subscription to THE REPUBLICAN would be a present highly appreciated by those at a distance? Suppose you try it and hear what they have to say on the subject.

EIGHT PAGES! FORTY COLUMNS! \$1 50 A YEAR!

Address THOS. A. DAVIS, Maysville, Ky.

TRY IT!

Address THOS. A. DAVIS, Maysville, Ky.

NOW'S TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

ATTENTION, Farmers and Livestock Men!

G. N. CRAWFORD, the leading Blacksmith on East Second street, having in his employ a practical workman and an expert in horse shoeing, would be glad at all times to accommodate his old customers. Aside from horse shoeing, he is prepared to do all kinds of work with neatness and dispatch, having on hand at all times Spring Wagons, Carriage, Handcarts and Sleds at the lowest cash prices. Jan 1st

For Rent.

That Splendid Dwelling, No. 221 West Second Street.

BATH ROOM, LAUNDRY, WATER CLOSET.

Rent \$20 a Month.

Posession at once. Apply to Mrs. L. V. DAVIS.

C. D. OUTTEN HAS

The Agency For The Champion Iron Co., Kenton, O.

Iron Fencing of Any Greeting and Weather Iron or Steel, Vases and Belts for Iron Columns, Cemetery Ornaments, Hitting Posts. Estimates furnished on work of any kind.

CITY DIRECTORY.	
CITY OFFICERS.	CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor.....William B. Cox	City Clerk.....Charles H. Wood
City Clerk.....Charles H. Wood	Collector and Treasurer.....W. P. Ditzler
Chief of Police.....Donald A. Scott	Assessor.....D. B. Shreve
City Engineer.....J. H. Shreve	City Physician.....Dr. W. B. Miller
City Physician.....Dr. W. B. Miller	City Undertaker.....J. H. Shreve
City Keeper Alms-house.....Mrs. Mary Smith	
CITY COUNCIL.	CITY COUNCIL.
Meets First Thursday Evening in Each Month.	William B. Cox President.
MEMBERS.	
First Ward.....C. D. Russell	Fourth Ward.....H. L. Newell
Second Ward.....L. M. Lane	George W. Stewart
Third Ward.....C. B. Peares, Jr.	George C. K. Ish
Fourth Ward.....H. R. Bierbrocker	Fred Darnell
C. D. Blatterman	C. F. D. Smith
The Councilmen are elected to serve two years.	

MARION LODGES.	
Confidence Lodge No. 63—Meets first Monday night in each month.	
Macon Lodge No. 42—Meets second Monday night in each month.	
Maysville Chapter No. 9—Meets third Monday night in each month.	
Maysville Commandery No. 10—Meets fourth Monday night in each month.	
DeKalb Lodge No. 12—Meets every Tuesday night.	
Rugby Lodge No. 27—Meets every Wednesday night.	
Knights Templar No. 9—Meets second and fourth Friday.	
Clanton Maysville K. T.—Meets third and fourth Friday.	
Friendship Lodge No. 45, D. of C.—Meets second and fourth Friday in each month.	
Limestone Lodge No. 36—Meets every Friday night.	
Maysville Division No. 6, U. R.—Meets first Tuesday in every month.	
P. O. S. A.	
Washington Camp No. 3—Meets every Friday night.	

WASHTON CAMP NO. 3.	
Joseph Heiser Post No. 13—Meets first and third Saturday in each month.	
C. H. Huchins Camp No. 8, R. of V.—Meets first and third Wednesday in each month.	
Comman's Hotel, Corps—Meets second and third Saturday in each month.	
R. O. V.	
Maysville Lodge No. 371—Meets first and third Tuesday in each month.	
A. O. U. W.	
Macon Lodge No. 30—Meets second and fourth Friday.	
Friendship Lodge No. 15—Meets every Wednesday night.	
R. O. T.	
Fidelity Division, S. of T.—Meets every Monday night in A. H. Hall.	
RECREATION SOCIETIES.	
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society—Meets every second Monday in each month.	
Sociality of the B. V. M.—Meets every Sunday night.	
After Mark Twain Abstinence Society—Meets first Sunday in each month.	
First and Third Wednesday—Meets third Sunday in each month.	
Knights of St. John—Meets every Tuesday night.	
German Relief Society—Meets first Monday night in each month.	

COLORED SOCIETIES.	
NARCIS.	
Acacia Lodge No. 13—Meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month.	
Macon Lodge No. 47, A. M.—Meets second Friday in each month.	
Pauleston Chapter No. 4, E. K. T.—Meets third Friday in each month.	
MASSACHUSETTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.	
Macon Lodge No. 1945—Meets first and third Friday night in each month.	
Household of Ruth, M. T.—Meets second and fourth Friday in each month.	
DAUGHTERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.	
Conso Silver Tabernacle No. 80—Meets first Thursday in each month.	
DAUGHTERS OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.	
Macon Lodge No. 4—Meets first Wednesday night in each month.	
Good Will Lodge No. 45—Meets first Saturday and third Wednesday night in each month.	
Young's Temple No. 4—Meets first Saturday night in each month.	
A. O. N. E.	
McKinnervon Post No. 16—Meets third Saturday in each month.	
Woman's Relief Corps No. 23—Meets first Tuesday in each month.	

COURT DIRECTORY.

MAJON COURT COURT.

Meets Second Monday in Each Month.

M. C. Hutchins, Presiding Judge.....Maysville
George W. Adams, County Attorney.....Maysville
William D. Cochran, Clerk.....Maysville
J. C. Jefferson, Sheriff.....Maysville
John P. Feltz, Deputy Sheriff.....Maysville
J. H. Robinson, Jailor.....Maysville
John Johnson, Jailor.....Maysville
John D. Roe, Coroner.....Maysville
John Johnson, School Supt.....Maysville
J. W. Blatterman, School Supt.....Maysville
Liquor Court meets Tuesday after the second Monday in January, April, July and October, and has civil jurisdiction to the amount of \$200.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. J. P. Harbison, Judge.....Flemingburgh
J. S. Bailey, County Attorney.....Maysville
Jesse M. Woodward, Clerk.....Maysville
R. E. Eshel, Master of Court.....Maysville

MAJON AT MAYSVILLE—Meets in February and June and third Monday in November.

Flemingburgh—At Flemington third Monday in January, Tuesday after fourth Monday in April and third Monday in September.

Macon—At Macon third Monday in April, third Monday in July and first Monday in November.

Lawrence—At Lawrence third Monday in January and May and first Monday in September.

Brookville—At Brookville second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in October.

Maysville Steam Laundry

AND DYE WORKS.

GO TO DONOVAN & SHORT, THE LEADING BLACKSMITHS.

Experts in Practical Horse Shoeing.

T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST.